

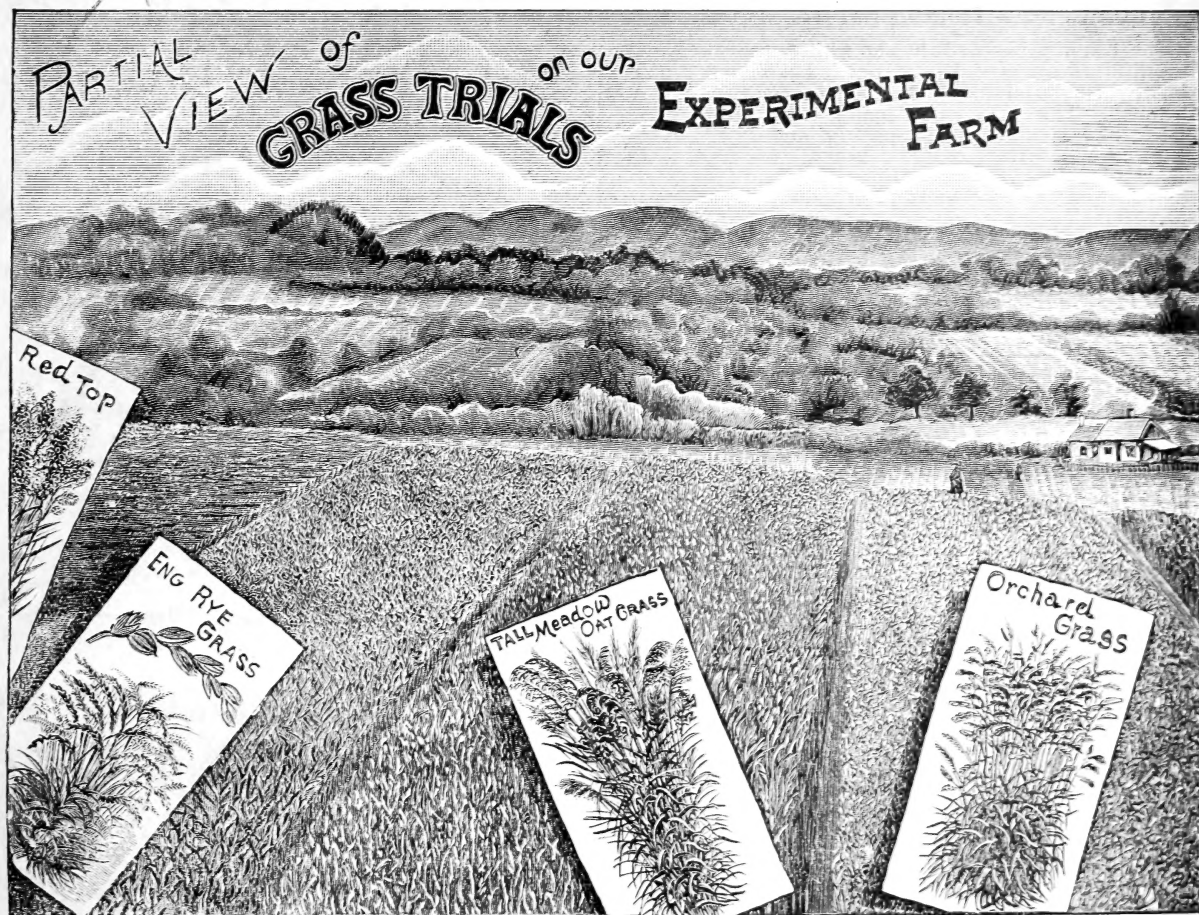
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6261
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

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SB 115-13
===== FOR FALL SOWING. =====



14
PERMANENT GRASS MIXTURES.

SEED WHEAT, RYE, SCARLET CLOVER

... AND ...

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

PETER HENDERSON & Co.

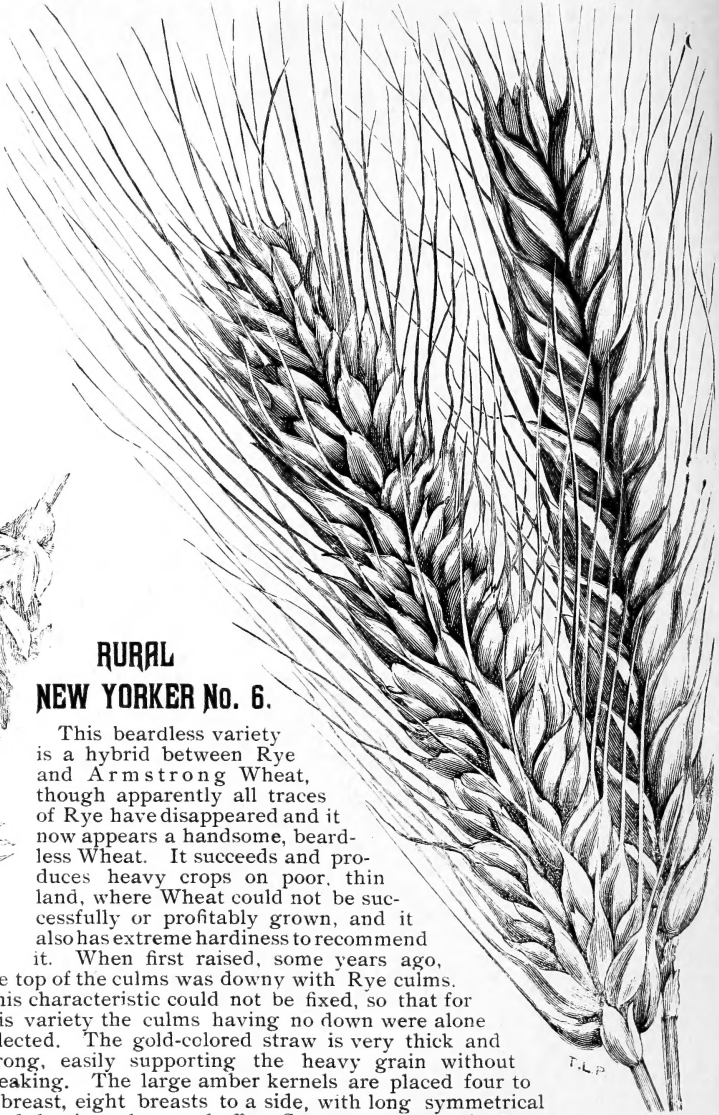
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

WINTER WHEATS.

Prices are subject to the fluctuations of the market. The prices herein named are those ruling at this date (August), for the new crop 1896. Delivery f. o. b. New York. Special quotations to large buyers.

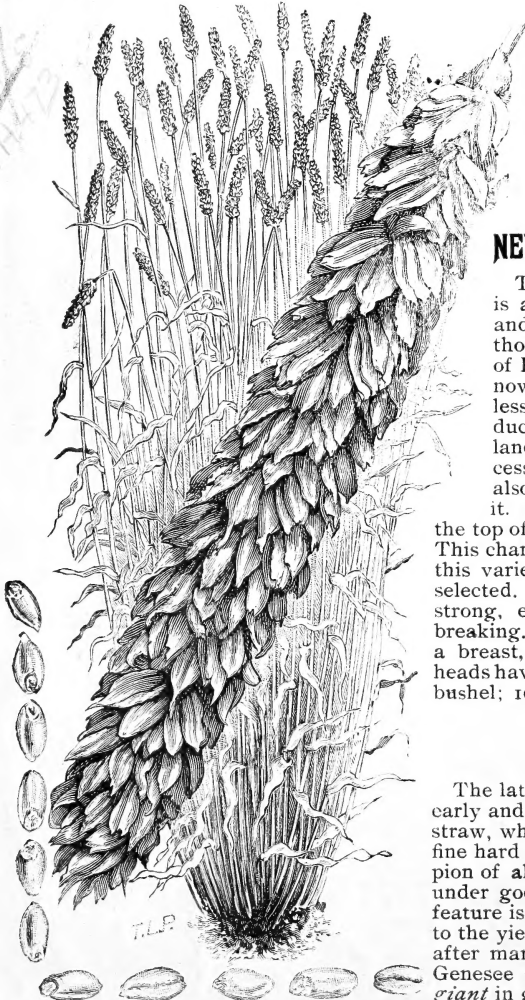
RURAL NEW YORKER No. 57.

Has heavily bearded heads which are beautifully symmetrical, being pointed at the tip, broad in the middle and tapering towards the stem. The straw is unusually tall and strong and stools freely, frequently having 35 to 40 stalks from a single grain. The heads are compact, averaging three kernels to a spikelet or "breast," and ten breasts to a side. The kernels are of medium size and of an attractive color, between the so-called "red" and amber. Possessing the requisite degree of hardness for the production of the finest grade of flour, it will be much sought after by millers. The chaff is clear white, with a trace of velvet sufficient to make it difficult for the green fly to attack it, and the heads do not mildew as the full velvet chaff varieties are liable to do. (See cut.) \$1.00 peck; \$2.75 bush; 10 bushel lots, \$2.50 bush.



RURAL NEW YORKER No. 6.

This beardless variety is a hybrid between Rye and Armstrong Wheat, though apparently all traces of Rye have disappeared and it now appears a handsome, beardless Wheat. It succeeds and produces heavy crops on poor, thin land, where Wheat could not be successfully or profitably grown, and it also has extreme hardness to recommend it. When first raised, some years ago, the top of the culms was downy with Rye culms. This characteristic could not be fixed, so that for this variety the culms having no down were alone selected. The gold-colored straw is very thick and strong, easily supporting the heavy grain without breaking. The large amber kernels are placed four to a breast, eight breasts to a side, with long symmetrical heads having a brown chaff. (See cut.) \$1.00 peck; \$2.75 bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$2.50 per bushel.



RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 57.

EARLY GENESSEE GIANT.

Jones' Half-bearded.

The latest novelty in winter wheat, truly a wonder for thrifty fall growth, early and strong stooling, rapid progress after it starts, strong short jointed straw, which stands up well under high culture. Solid, filled, erect heads, fine hard amber grain, exceptionally fine milling qualities, and the champion of all in productiveness, yielding at the rate of 64 bushels per acre under good field culture, and weighing 64 lbs. per bushel. A noticeable feature is the full centre row, crowded with grain, which adds very much to the yield. These and many other good qualities have been obtained after many and very well-directed crossings. The result is the Early Genessee Giant, which is well named, for after a thorough test we find it *giant* in grain, *giant* in yield and *giant* in weight. \$2.25 bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$2.00 per bushel.

RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 6.

WINTER WHEAT.—Continued.

Jones' Winter Fife.—(Bald.) Without doubt the best No. 1 hard gluten sort of the East, being to the Eastern Winter Wheat sections what the No. 1 Hard Spring is to the North-west; excelling in the amount of gluten even the noted Saskatchewan Spring Fife, the pride of all North-western millers. Millers in the Winter Wheat sections are obliged to use a certain amount of Spring Fife to obtain gluten, in which our common sorts are in a degree deficient, and without which it is impossible to compete with the Spring Wheat sections. But with this sort in general cultivation *we can compete with the highest grade of flour known.* It is a very strong grower, covering the ground early in the season, requiring light seeding on rich soil. Grain of medium size; requires to be left until fully ripe before being harvested, and does not shell in the field. \$2.00 bush.; 10 bush. lots, \$1.80 bush.

Bearded Winter Fife.—A grand new bearded Wheat which has all the splendid milling qualities of the celebrated Winter Fife, and is even harder and more flinty in the grain. It is one of the earliest Wheats, ripening along with the Early Red Clawson, and is a very strong, healthy grower, stooling rapidly in the fall. It starts early in spring, and is among the first to head. Straw is strong and above the medium height. The heads are long and wide, with white velvety chaff. The grain is large, medium long and plump, and of a clear light amber shade. The bran is exceptionally thin, hence it will make more flour than almost any other sort grown. \$1.00 peck; \$3.00 bush.; 10 bush. lots, \$2.75 bush.

Long Amber.—(Bald.) Is a strong healthy grower, and is perfectly hardy, even on bleak hillsides or low, moist soils, and with the exception of Rural New Yorker No. 6, is less liable than any other Wheat to kill out where flooded with water. The grain is hard and of a clear, light amber shade, and will be a popular sort with millers, being very rich in gluten. It has a straw of great strength and not liable to scatter or break before ripe, standing like a reed through severe wind storms, and is exceptionally free from rust, mildew and blight. \$1.00 peck; \$2.75 bush.; 10 bush. lots, \$2.50 bush.

Pride of Genesee.—(Bearded.) This is one of the most productive varieties, having a long, well filled head, and the fact that it will give a reasonably good crop on land so poor that common sorts would be a failure, cannot fail to make it a popular sort, as the head does not decrease in proportion to the straw, being large and well filled on a very short, light growth of straw. If sown on strong wheat land, it will require less seed per acre than any other variety, 50 lbs., being ample if the field is fitted as it should be and is sown early in Sept. It requires to be harvested before getting over-ripe, to prevent loss by scattering in the field. It is noticeably free from attack of the fly, and can be sown very late with the certainty of a good crop. \$2.50 bush.; 10 bush. lots, \$2.25 bush.

O A T S.

Winter.—We offer a remarkably hardy stock of Winter or Turf Oats which we have grown for six years past, being of about the same hardness as Scarlet Clover. In favorable seasons it will winter as far North as New York, and is invariably hardy, New Jersey southwards. They produce a much heavier and longer straw than Spring Oats; stool thickly, are entirely rust proof and never lodge. All farmers south of New York should try an acre or more. Sow 2 bush. per acre. \$1.25 per bush., 10 bush. and upwards \$1.10 per bush.

R Y E.

Winter.—The variety most commonly cultivated. \$1.10 bush.; 10 bush. lots, \$1.00 bush.

Excelsior Winter.—A new variety from Vermont, that has never failed to yield at the rate of 40 to 50 bushels per acre. With the originator, a four acre field yielded 52 bushels to the acre. \$1.50 bush.; 10 bush. lots, \$1.40 bush.

Thousandfold.—Said to be the most productive Rye in cultivation. \$1.50 bush.; 10 bush. lots, \$1.40 bush.

Giant Winter.—Unquestionably the heaviest cropping Rye in existence, having in fair tests outyielded all other varieties both in straw and grain. The heads average six to eight inches in length and are filled from end to end with large, plump heavy grains. The straw is giant in length and strength and of extraordinary stiffness, resisting severe wind and rain storms to a remarkable degree without lodging. (See cut.) \$2.00 per bush.; 10 bush. lots, \$1.75 per bush.

Special Quotations to Large Buyers.



GIANT WINTER RYE.

“Double your Hay Crop and Treble your Pasture.”

Henderson's Special Grass Mixtures

FOR HAY AND PERMANENT PASTURE.

LAST TEN TO TWENTY YEARS WITHOUT RENEWAL.

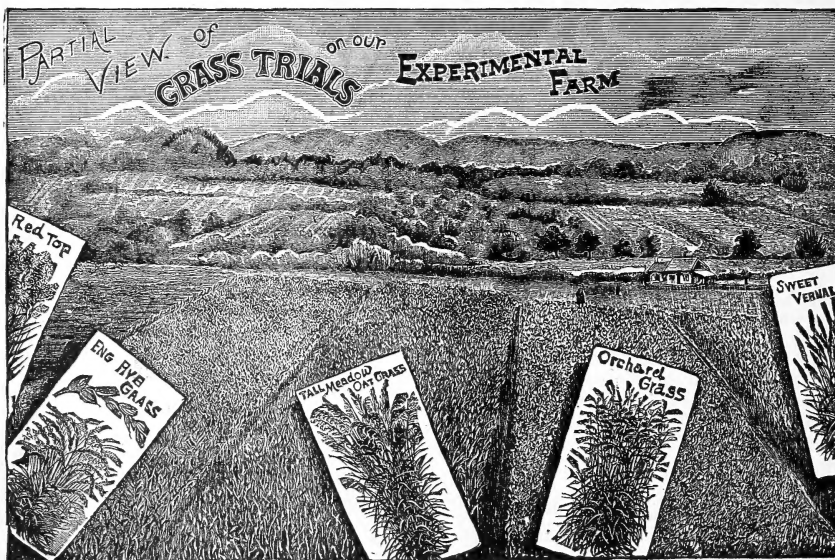
The amount of seed necessary to sow an acre largely depends upon the quality of the land; the poorer the soil the larger the quantity required. Taking one soil with another, and owing to the fact that the seeds we use are of higher quality and better cleaned than ever, a fair average would be **3 bushels to the acre**

Mixture for Hay and Permanent Pasture, for Light Soils	\$2 50 per bush. of 14 lbs.
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Medium Soils	20 bush. lots, \$2 45 per bush.
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Heavy Soils	50 “ 2 40 “
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Orchards and Shady Places	100 “ 2 35 “
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Hay only. Specially recommended where a large hay crop is desired	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Pasture only. A mixture which will stand close cropping without injury. }	

At our Farm one of these Permanent Mixtures yielded (first cutting, 5,888 lbs.; second cutting, 4,320 lbs. per acre) a total of **10,208 LBS. CURED HAY PER ACRE**, while Timothy, growing alongside under the same conditions, yielded only one cutting of 2,400 lbs. per acre.

FALL SOWING IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL.

NOW
IS
THE
BEST
TIME
TO
SOW
THESE
GRASSES.



SOW
THE
GRASSES
IN
FALL.
THE
CLOVERS
IN
SPRING.

Write us the nature of your land and the object you have in view. We will advise the best grasses to use and make up a special mixture if necessary

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Country Gentleman say: "Below the taller grasses was a thick mat of finer kinds, and the close, rich turf hid every particle of soil."

American Agriculturist says: "Such mixtures are far superior to Timothy, or 'Timothy and Clover,' or any one grass, costing but a little more, lasting much longer, and giving frequently more than double the yield."

Farm and Home says: "The enormous yield of nearly four and one-half tons of good hay per acre should convince any one that more hay and better pasture can be grown with mixtures than with Timothy and Clover alone, as under the very same conditions the latter yielded less than a ton and a half per acre."

How the Farm Pays says: "Far in advance not only of Timothy but of any other Grass we have thus far in cultivation."

In the Eastern States, farmers cannot profitably grow wheat, corn and oats, as they can be purchased more cheaply than they can be produced. Sow a large part of your farm to Permanent Hay and Pasture Fields and

“CUT YOUR LABOR BILLS IN HALF.”

RECORD OF A DRY SUMMER.

Henderson's Special Grass Mixtures

For Hay and Permanent Pasture.

Last summer will long be remembered as one of extreme drought which materially shortened the Hay Crop throughout the Eastern States, and in many sections the pastures were completely burned up.

At our own Trial Farm the superiority of our Grass Mixtures over the ordinary seeding of Timothy and Clover and all other grasses growing singly during the dry weather was most conspicuous, and it did not require a critical examination to show the cause.

The dense sod formed by the close habit of growth of the Mixed Grasses completely covered the ground and formed a perfect protection to the roots, and not only shielded the soil against the direct rays of the sun, but reduced evaporation, so that moisture could always be found much nearer the surface wherever the ground was thoroughly covered by a close growing sod. Our customers had the same experience, as the following letters show. These letters are strong endorsements of our claims that **Henderson's Special Grass Mixtures for Hay and Permanent Pasture** are superior not only to Timothy and Clover, but any other single grass, at all times, and especially in dry seasons.

I have been particularly well pleased with my sheep pastures during this exceptionally dry autumn. **They were seeded with your Permanent Grass Mixture six and seven years ago, and have steadily improved during that time. When ordinary pastures were bare during the dry weather, these gave constant feed.**

Other pastures, grazed by cattle, also seeded with your Mixture, have been very satisfactory. These were seeded two and three years ago.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WOOD,

Mount Kisco, N. Y., Oct. 18th, 1895.

Ex-President New York State
Agricultural Society, and New
York State Agricultural Com-
missioner at the World's Fair.

The Permanent Grass Mixture bought of you has proved a complete success this year. After the hay was cut, there was a long drought, but **the aftergrowth has made more pasture than on all the rest of the Timothy fields (27 acres), and my horses and cows like it and thrive better on it.** A great many are feeding hay, but I have been pasturing this ten acres of Permanent Grass and it does not seem to diminish like the Timothy fields. I can highly recommend it; the stock fattens on the hay in the winter; in fact, I do not know how to praise it highly enough.

Yours truly,
HOWARD NELSON.

Monsey, N. Y., Nov. 9th, 1895.

Your Permanent Grass Mixture has stood the drought we have had the last two seasons remarkably well, and after taking the hay crop off, has given abundant after-feed. One field that was seeded down with Barley last year gave us two good crops of hay and is now affording splendid pasture for the cows. **Had we been depending upon Timothy, we would have been in the same fix some of our neighbors are in, very little hay and no after-feed.**

Yours truly,

W. G. APPLEBY,

Bennington, Vt., Oct. 18th, 1895.

Manager Fillmore Farms.

The Permanent Grass Mixture I have used now for about eight years, and prefer it in every way for feeding purposes. My horses like it much better than Timothy, as also my cows. Parties who visit me here say they never saw their horses eat hay like they do the Mixture.

So far as drought is concerned, I think it stands it better than the other grass. I would grow nothing else in the way of hay on my place.

Yours truly,

New York, Oct. 19th, 1895.

JAMES CHESTERMAN.

The Permanent Grass Mixture purchased from you two years ago was sown on a very trying piece of ground, and the first season we thought it a failure, but the next season, although very dry, the grass was fine and we cut two good crops. **The past season has been a very trying one on all ground this way, but the Permanent was good, and to-day looks like a lawn, after cutting two good crops.**

Yours very truly,

J. DART & SON.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 21st, 1895.

The Permanent Grass Mixture I got of you stood the drought much better than the Timothy.

Yours truly,

ERNEST BURGDORF.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21st, 1895.

We got more of a hay crop from your Permanent Grass Mixture than I had any idea of, and it stood the drought very well.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. RUSSELL.

Richmond Hill, L. I., Oct. 18th, 1895.

Your Permanent Grass Mixture has stood the drought well, and is better than Timothy or any other grasses that have been tried here as pasture. Comparing it with hay, think them about equal in merits.

Yours very truly,

BRIAR CLIFF FARMS.

The Grass Mixture has stood the drought very well, and has proven to be the best for late pasture.

Very truly,

A. R. ALLEN.

Wyckoff, N. J., Oct. 25th, 1895.

The results were entirely satisfactory; the aftergrowth has been good. I think the Mixture superior to any other seed I have ever used.

Very truly yours,

New York, Oct. 28th, 1895.

E. A. TUTTLE.

The field on which I sowed the Grass Mixture mowed a very good crop of hay, and the grass is now better than our fields that were sown with Timothy.

Yours truly,

A. A. CORTELYOU.

Neshanic Station, N. J., Oct. 29th, 1895.

Henderson's "Recleaned" Grass Seeds.

FALL SOWING IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL.

Prices for Grass Seed are subject to the fluctuations of the market. Those herein named are the prices ruling at this date (August), but we cannot be bound by them for any length of time. Write for prices.

Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis*.) A new forage plant of the utmost importance, particularly in dry and Southern sections; yields enormously. 22c. lb., \$18.00 100 lbs.

Bermuda. (*Cynodon Dactylon*.) Valuable for Southern States, withstands heat and drought. \$1.25 lb., 10 lbs., \$11.50.

Creeping Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*.) Excellent for lawns, succeeds well in moist situations. About 2 bushel to the acre. (20 lbs. to bush.) 22c. lb., \$3.50 bush., \$18.00 100 lbs.

Crested Dog's Tail. (*Cynosurus Cristatus*.) Should enter in moderate quantity in permanent pasture mixtures and lawns. (About 21 lbs. to bush.) 60c. lb., \$12.00 bush., \$55.00 100 lbs.

English Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perenne*.) A valuable grass. 2½ to 3 bushel to the acre. (24 lbs. to bush.) 11c. lb., \$2.50 bush., \$9.00 100 lbs.

Fine Leaved Sheep's Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina Tenuifolia*.) (About 14 lbs. to the bush.) 35c. lb., \$4.25 bush., \$28.00 100 lbs.

Fowl Meadow Grass. (*Poa Serotina*.) Valuable on low moist lands and meadows. Uncleaned seed. 30c. lb., \$3.50 bush. of 12 lbs.

Hard Fescue. (*Festuca Duriuscula*.) Dwarf, hardy grass, of great value for dry situations, indicates superior quality in hay. (12 lbs. to bush.) 25c. lb., \$2.50 bush., \$18.00 100 lbs.

Hungarian Grass. (*Panicum Germanicum*.) Is a valuable annual forage plant. 1 bush. to the acre. (48 lbs. to the bush.) 10c. lb., \$1.60 bush., \$3.10 100 lbs.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) Unequalled for producing an abundance of early spring feed—giving quick and successive growths throughout the season. (18 lbs. to the bush.) 12c. lb., \$1.90 bush., \$10.00 100 lbs.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halabense*.) Of greatest importance for the South. Very tender and nutritious. 10c. lb., \$3.50 bush. of 25 lbs., \$12.00 100 lbs.



ORCHARD GRASS.



MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) Very valuable for a variety of soils from moist to dry, furnishes delicious and luxuriant pasture and makes excellent hay. (14 lbs to bush.) 14c. lb., \$1.75 bush., \$12.00 100 lbs. Fancy and Double extra clean. 20c. lb., \$2.25 bush., \$15.00 100 lbs.

MEADOW FESCUE. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) Of great value for permanent pasture and hay, robust grower and nutritious. (22 lbs. to the bush.) 15c. lb., \$2.75 bush., \$12.00 100 lbs.

MEADOW FOXTAIL. (*Alopecurus Pratensis*.) Resembles Timothy, but of much earlier and rapid growth, particularly valuable for permanent pastures and hay. (7 lbs. to bush.) See cut. 40c. lb., \$2.50 bush., \$32.00 100 lbs.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) One of the most valuable of all grasses, for either grazing or mowing, of early, rapid and luxuriant growth. See cut. (14 lbs. to bush.) \$3.25 bush., \$22.00 100 lbs.

Red or Creeding Fescue. (*Festuca Rubra*.) Suitable for sandy sea coasts and dry soils. (About 14 lbs. to the bush.) 25c. lb., \$2.75 bush., \$18.00 100 lbs.

Red Top Grass. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) (14 lbs. to bush.) \$1.20 bush., \$8.00 100 lbs. Recleaned seed. (32 lbs. to bush.) 28c. lb., \$8.00 bush., \$25.00 100 lbs.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Canina*.) A very fine variety for lawns. About 3 bush. to the acre. (Bush. of 14 lbs.) 25c. lb., \$2.75 bush., \$18.00 100 lbs.

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. (*Poa Trivialis*.) Valuable for pastures and meadows, particularly on damp soils. 1¼ bush. to the acre. (About 14 lbs. to the bush.) 45c. lb.

Sheep's Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina*.) Excellent for uplands and dry pastures, of close, dense and nutritive growth, relished by sheep. (12 lbs. to bush.) 25c. lb., \$2.50 bush., \$18.00 100 lbs.

Sweet Vernal Grass, True Perennial. (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*.) Very aromatic, giving hay a fine flavor. (10 lbs. to the bush.) \$1.00 lb., \$9.00 bush.

Tall Meadow Fescue. (*Festuca Elatior*.) Very early, nutritive and productive. Valuable on wet or clay soils. (About 14 lbs. to the bush.) 45c. lb., \$6.00 bush.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Avena Elatior*.) Recommended for soiling, being rapid and luxuriant in its growth. 5 to 6 bush. per acre. (Bush. of 10 lbs.) 25c. lb., \$2.25 bush., \$20.00 100 lbs.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*.) We offer a particularly "choice" sample. ½ bush. per acre. (45 lbs. to bush.) \$2.50 bush., \$5.50 100 lbs. Price variable

Various Leaved Fescue. (*Festuca Heterophylla*.) 25c. lb., \$3.00 bush. of 14 lbs.

Wood Meadow Grass. (*Poa Nemoralis*.) Of early growth, and thriving well under trees. 2 bush. to the acre. (About 14 lbs. to the bush.) 50c. lb., \$6.25 bush.

Yellow Oat Grass "True" (*Avena Flavescens*.) Good for dry pastures and meadows. (About 7 lbs. to the bush.) \$1.25 lb., \$8.50 bush.

Send for our "Farmers' Manual."

It illustrates all the best Grasses, gives full descriptions and much information upon Farm Seeds of inestimable value to the farmer.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

(*Trifolium incarnatum*.)

The Most Valuable Plant for Restoring the Fertility of Worn-out Soils.

A
Boon
to
Agriculture

The value of Scarlet Clover is now so thoroughly established that we have no hesitation in recommending that all lands from which crops have been harvested during the Summer and Fall should be sown with Scarlet Clover for plowing under the following Spring. Authorities who have made a careful estimate state that plowing under a good crop of Scarlet Clover is equivalent to 20 tons of stable manure per acre, and even if the Clover be harvested or pastured, the benefits derived from the wonderful nitrogenous root formation will alone many time repay the cost of seed and labor. The quality of the hay and fodder is superior to that of Red Clover, being more digestible and much richer in protein.

If intended for feeding, it should always be cut while in the young stage and never fed to stock after the crop has ceased flowering, as serious results are apt to follow the feeding of overripe Crimson Clover.

It is the cheapest source of nitrogen, and has revolutionized the methods of farming in New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, has restored to profitable cultivation thousands of acres of poor land, and should be extensively used throughout the entire United States.

It may be sown among corn, tomatoes, turnips, etc., at time of last hoeing, or after potatoes, melons, cucumbers, etc., have been harvested or on grain stubble and harrowed in. When sown in July and August, Dwarf Essex Rape may also be sown along with it at the rate of 4 or 5 lbs. per acre for pasturing sheep in the Fall. The clover will be but little damaged by pasturing the Rape and will grow rapidly the following Spring.

When sown in July and early in August, it has proved hardy as far north as Michigan and Canada but *in the north* a good plan is to top-dress after sowing with some long manure or sow a sprinkling of Rye as protection. In the latitude of New York time of sowing may extend from July 15th to September 30th, and further South even later. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. **Choice American grown new crop seed, ready July 1st, 10c. lb.; \$9.00 100 lbs. Best Imported Seed, 9c. lb.; \$8.00 100 lbs.**



The "HENDERSON" Lawn Grass Seed.

The Purest, Cleanest and Heaviest Lawn Grass Seed Ever Offered!

Our Lawn Grass Seeds, sown in the Autumn, will produce a fine luxuriant Lawn
EARLY the following season.

The quantity required for making new lawns is 5 bushels per acre, or for renovating old lawns, 1 to 2 bushels. For a plot 15 x 20, or 300 square feet, 1 quart is required for new, or 1 pint for renovating old lawns. Price, 25c. quart, \$1.50 peck, \$5.00 bushel. *If by mail, add at the rate of 5c. per quart for postage.*



TRUE
DWARF ESSEX
RAPE

In the United States we have millions of acres of good land that annually lie idle or run to weeds the latter part of the season, after the grain, potato and hay crops have been harvested, a large portion of which might be made to produce Dwarf Essex Rape, one of the finest feeds imaginable and in the greatest abundance, at a time when cattle and sheep are roaming through bare pastures in search of a scanty living. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. When on the rape they should at all times have access to salt; but water is not necessary. There are several varieties of Rape, but care should be taken to procure the Dwarf Essex, which does not seed the same season as sown. In the Northern States it should be sown from May to August for fall pasturing, but as it thrives best in cool weather, it should not be sown in the Southern States until September or October for winter pasture. In the latitude of New York, July or August is the best time to sow. Its fattening properties are probably twice as good as those of clover, and for sheep the feeding value of Rape excels all other plants we know of. At the Michigan Experiment Station, 128 lambs were pastured for eight weeks on 15 acres of Rape sown in July and showed a gain of 2,890 lbs., or at the rate of 3 lbs. per lamb each week. To secure the best results the Rape should be sown in drills and the plan has been successfully tried of sowing Scarlet Clover broadcast at the same time, (see page 7) pasturing the Rape in the fall and plowing under the Clover the following spring. Sow 6 lbs. per acre broadcast, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in drills. 12c. lb., \$9.00 100 lbs.

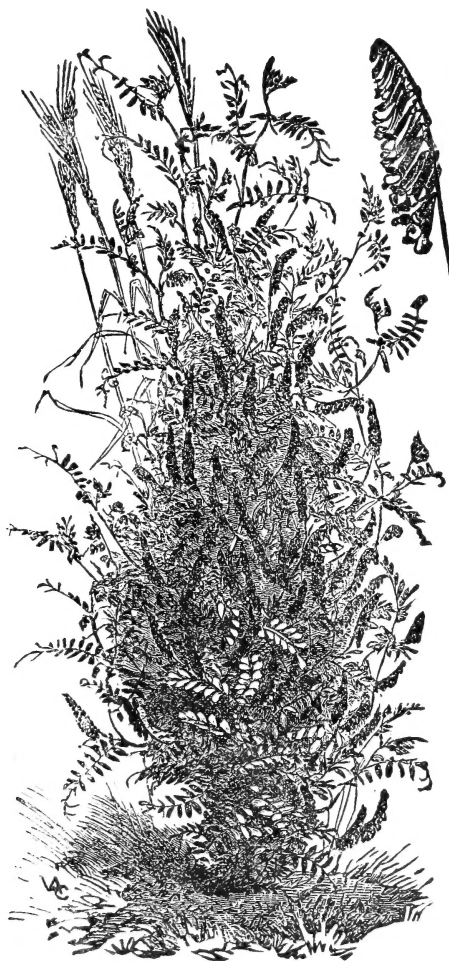
SAND, OR WINTER VETCH. (*Vicia Villosa*.)

Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor, sandy soils, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of 4 to 5 feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter, and should be sown during August and September, mixed with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants.

It is the earliest crop for cutting or plowing under in Spring, being nearly a month earlier than Scarlet Clover and much hardier.

It is exceedingly nutritious and may be fed with safety to all kinds of stock. It is of such early and rapid growth that a full crop can be taken off in time for planting spring crops.

Sow one-half bushel to a bushel per acre with one-half bushel of Rye or Wheat. 15 cts. lb. \$5.00 bushel of 60 lbs., \$7.50 100 lbs.



SAND, OR WINTER VETCH.